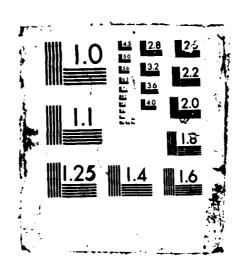
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Navy Personnel Research and Development Center

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A Manual for **Program Evaluation** at Navy Family **Service Centers**



The Navy Family: It Matters







DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVY PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92152

2 April 1987

From:

Commanding Officer, Navy Personnel Research and Development

Center

Subi:

A MANUAL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION AT NAVY FAMILY SERVICE

CENTERS

Encl:

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1. This manual was developed for distribution throughout the Navy Family Service Center (FSC) network as an aid to staff who will conduct annual need assessments and program reviews of Center activities. It is directed specifically to staff members with limited experience in systematic evaluation of social service programs and is intended to standardize procedures and instruments across sites so that FSC data can be aggregated at the program level.

2. In designing this standardized plan, earlier efforts by staff and volunteers who conducted independent assessments for several FSCs must be acknowledged. The results of those assessments provided a foundation upon which to build. The plan also owes much to the assistance and close cooperation of NMPC-66 staff.

3. This plan was developed after preliminary assessment of the needs of Navy members and their families using the 1985 Navy Support Services Survey. Results of that survey are reported in the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center Technical Report TR 86-14, which can be obtained from the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, Code 623, San Diego, CA 92152-6800. Point of contact at the Center is Elyse W. Kerce, (619) 225-7768 or AUTOVON 933-7768.

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A MANUAL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION AT NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS

Elyse W. Kerce

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This manual for Navy Family Service Centers provides guidelines and related questionnaires/ interview protocols for systematic evaluation and assessment of needs for support services. Data collected under this plan will provide a more objective basis for tailoring the service system to the changing needs of Navy families at specific sites and facilitate effective use of resources. The plan employs a multiple-stakeholder approach, and seeks to relate					
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SUMMARY

Background

Over the past 5 years, the Navy Family Support Program has established a network of Family Service Centers providing support services for Navy personnel and their families around the world. Following this successful implementation of the Family Service Center concept, the program now enters a phase in which emphasis must be placed on evaluation of program effectiveness. Periodic reassessment is also necessary if Centers are to remain responsive to changing needs of their Navy clientele.

Problem

Although ongoing evaluation and needs assessment are acknowledged to be essential for effective services, resources do not currently provide for evaluation specialists within the Family Support Program. This means that local Family Service Center administrators and staff, with varying levels of expertise, will be responsible for implementing the evaluation process. However, the usefulness of evaluation data will be enhanced if consistency is maintained throughout the network so that data can be aggregated at the program level.

Objectives

The objectives of this document are as follows:

- 1. To present the underlying rationale for evaluation design and methods of this approach.
- 2. To provide standardized instruments for the collection of data from appropriate subpopulations.
- 3. To provide guidance for Family Service Center staff who will be conducting periodic evaluations/needs assessments.
- 4. To assure consistency throughout the Family Service Center network and across time.

The initial sections of this manual are intended to give an overview of the evaluation design and to indicate how the data collection instruments fit together. The instruments are presented in the third section, along with a synopsis of how each is to be implemented. This is followed by an implementation checklist, along with some notes on analysis directed to the person who will function as computer analyst. Codebooks for the instruments are included as Appendix A; Appendix B contains a list of some statistical software packages.

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INTRODUCTION

This manual and the questionnaires accompanying it are the basic tools for implementing an information system to assist you and the Family Support Program in long-term planning and effective resource management. The objective of the plan outlined is twofold: to assess the needs of Navy personnel and their families, paying particular attention to patterns of change; and to provide an ongoing evaluation of program effectiveness. With those objectives in mind, the broad questions you will wish to answer are:

- What are the service needs of the population served at this location?
- Who are the users of the services now offered?
- · How good is the fit between needs and services?
- How satisfied are recipients of the services?

Both its individual components and the total package can be adapted easily to the unique requirements of your Center. Additional items may be included in any of the instruments to reflect your special concerns or to evaluate a recent addition or innovation in your services. Some sources of data may be omitted or substituted where this seems indicated by situational constraints. In other words, there is a great deal of flexibility built into the system. At the same time, it is sufficiently structured to provide for ease of analysis and to allow policy-level aggregation of data from multiple sites.

Answers to the questions above will be obtained from representatives of "stakeholders groups," which have an interest in the provision of social services for Navy people. Tables 1 and 2 list the stakeholder groups and provide details about the subgroups in some categories.

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Family Service Centers that make use of this total package will obtain information from both users and key informants. Key informant strategies are a valuable component of many needs assessment efforts because they supplement information obtained from current and potential users with information from professionals and leaders in close contact with that user population. Not only does such strategy widen the data base, but it also serves to directly involve people who can help increase awareness of the program.

Table 1 Principal Stakeholder Groups

Family Service Center commands

Operational commands

Base commands

Navy personnel and families

Military service providers

Civilian agencies, service providers

Table 2
Breakdown of Stakeholder Groups

Civilian Service Providers	Military Service Providers
United Way	Chaplains
USO	Counseling and Assistance Center
YMCA	Branch medical psychiatric unit
Community mental health agencies	Fleet mental health
Private counseling professionals	Legal counselor
Navy Relief Society	Housing Referral Office
Red Cross	Family Advocacy Program
	Ombudsmen
	Special services

Operational Commands

CO/XO

Selected department heads (or division heads)

Master chief petty officers

Career counselor

APPROACH

There are two direct indicators of Family Service Center effectiveness. The first is the "fit" between the expressed needs of Navy personnel and their families and the services being provided. The second is the level of satisfaction reported by service users or by commands whose members use Center services.

In addition, certain indicators of psychosocial functioning can be valuable as indirect measures of effectiveness when they are combined with more direct ones. Since these indicators, or "proxy" variables, are affected by other factors, they are not pure measures and do not reflect a direct causal relationship. Taken as a group, however, such statistical measures reflect a successful adjustment to Navy life and an ability to cope with its particular stressors. The provision of services which aid personnel and their families in achieving a successful adjustment is inherent in Family Service Center (FSC) goals.

An important feature of this evaluation plan is the provision of multiple measures of each area of effectiveness. Figure 1 presents an overview of the evaluation design and illustrates the relationship between areas of concern and various measures. The overview is further elaborated with a list of contributing stakeholder groups that are data sources. Table 3 suggests the type of data collection instrument appropriate for each group.

Separate instruments have been designed for each stakeholder group. Among these are structured interview guides as well as self-administered questionnaires. Detailed suggestions and guidelines for using each instrument will be presented later in this manual.

You will notice that some items are repeated, with slightly different wording, on several of the instruments. The items help to compare various groups and allow you to determine if, for example, command officers and service providers see the same problems as predominant or if either agrees with the users of FSCs.

The information you acquire through the direct questions should be supplemented current user statistics, command records, and information sources. The statistics routinely compiled by the Family Service Center for its quarterly report will be the cornerstone of this portion of the evaluation. They will be supplemented by user statistics of other providers and records of various commands participating in the evaluation.

Table 4 summarizes some of the characteristics and benefits of the evaluation package. In the section which follows, individual instruments will be discussed in greater detail.

Figure 1. Overview: Model of the package components.

Perceptions of command officers. Command records.

Time lost for personal problems, emergencies

Command statistics

Records of disciplinary actions

DOCTOR DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTIONS DE PROPERTIE DESCRIPTION DE PROPERTIE DE P

Table 3

Data Collection Strategy

Sou	rce	Group	
-----	-----	-------	--

Navy Personnel

Commanding Officers

Career Counselors

Military Service Providers

Civilian Service Providers

Base Commander

Commands, Providers

Instrument

Survey Questionnaire

Interview Protocol

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Interview Protocol

Summary Statistics Forms

PART RECEDENT RESERVANT PRODUCTION OF THE

Table 4

Characteristics of the Evaluation Package for Family Service Centers

Family
Family
t fec- on
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cept ship"
d on cy n- oss

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

SERVICE MEMBER QUESTIONNAIRE

Description

The questionnaire for collecting data from Navy personnel in your service area is designed to be self-administered and to provide maximum information within a single-sheet, machine-readable format (Figure 2). These characteristics ensure speedy access to result summaries with a minimum investment of resources in response coding.

The most critical aspect of getting good data from the questionnaire is the use of a random, representative sample of all personnel within your catchment area. Some hints on accomplishing this are provided in the steps below.

Although instructions to respondents are fully contained in the questionnaire itself, you will probably want to write a letter to accompany the questionnaire, in which you emphasize its purpose and solicit participation from the selected respondent.

Please note that there is a "special answer section" on the first side of the questionnaire, which is to be used for adding items that are specific to your Center. You may add up to 10 items. Each must be worded as a multiple-choice question with no more than five response options.

Information Provided by This Instrument

- A demographic profile of Navy personnel and families within your area.
- Relative need (importance) of services as perceived by service members.
- Utilization of services.
- Types and perceived seriousness of personal or family problems.
- A comparison of services thought important vis-a-vis problems encountered.
- Satisfaction with social services received.

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data

- 1. Prepare a list of the various commands in your area.
- 2. Decide if you want to survey all commands in your area or just some commands. This decision should be guided by (a) the resources available for this effort, and (b) similarities among commands. Because this instrument requires relatively little expense and effort, similarities among commands should have greater weight in this instance. You will want to include both shore and sea commands, if appropriate, as well as any commands with personnel charac-

teristics which differ from other commands. Be sure that at least one command of each type is surveyed.

- 3. Next, decide if you want to collect information from all personnel in a selected command or from a "representative" (random) sample. Random samples can provide an adequate level of precision and are more economical. An appropriate number of individuals for such a sample usually ranges from approximately 400 to 800 individuals.
- 4. Solicit cooperation from the commands you want to survey and obtain computerized personnel lists. Determine the total member population. Divide that number by the required sample size to determine the "sampling interval." For example, if the sample size needed is 800 and the population is 20,000, then every 25th person listed will get the survey.
- 5. To ensure you select people at random, you must begin the selection of individuals by using a random number. If you need to include every 25th person, then the random number with which you begin is between 0 and 25. Put the numbers in a hat to select the first individual's list number, and count down 25 for each consecutive selection.
 - 6. List your selected respondents and their mailing addresses.
- 7. Prepare a transmittal letter to accompany the questionnaire. State the date by which questionnaires must be returned.
- 8. If you are using additional items unique for your center, attach them to the questionnaires, add the cover letter, and mail to your selected respondents. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU ALSO INCLUDE A SELF-ADDRESSED, POSTAGE-PAID RETURN ENVELOPE.
- 9. It's a good idea to follow the questionnaire mailing with reminder post-cards about a week later. The better your response rate, the more reliable your data will be.
- 10. After an optically scanned version of the member questionnaire has become available, you will be instructed where the questionnaires should be mailed, and return envelopes should be addressed accordingly. The questionnaires will be optically scanned by the contractor and the computerized results will be returned to you.

NAVY SUPPORT SERVICES SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS Social Security Race Account Number YOUR SINCERE RESPONSES TO THE FOLLOWING O Black/Afro-American **QUESTIONS ARE NEEDED TO HELP FAMILY SERVICE** O American Ind /Alaskan Native **CENTERS MEET YOUR NEEDS** O Hispanic/Mexican/Latin American USE NO 2 PENCIL ONLY 3. Sex O Oriental/Filipino/Pac Islander O Male O White/Caucasian DO NOT USE INK OR BALLPOINT PENS. BLACKEN THE BUBBLE COMPLETELY. O Female O Other MAKE NO STRAY MARKS **ERASE COMPLETELY ANY RESPONSE YOU** WISH TO CHANGE 5. Pay Grade **Date of Birth** Month 0 **PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT** 0 0 Jan F 2 0 This information is requested under the authority 0 Feb of 5 USC 301 regulations and will be used only for 0 0 0 Mar statistical studies which will aid the Family 0 0 **E**5 Support Program in its efforts to serve your needs Apr Failure to complete this questionnaire will not 0 May O adversely affect you in any way. Your input is 0 0 F 7 valuable to this effort. Jun 0 0 Jul €8 Aug O 0 **Duty Type** Formal Education 0 0 Sep 01 0 Oct O 02. Years Degrees or Diplomas O Sea 6 0 Nov O O Shore 0 Dec O 0) Overseas Sea 0 05 Overseas Shore 0 06 Naval Air Force O None Submarine Service O High School Equivalent Accompanied **Marital Status** 11. UIC O High School O Unaccompanied 0 Single O Associate's SPECIAL ANSWER Married O Bachelor's SECTION Divorced/Sep O Post-Graduate (B)(C)(D)(E)Widowed 10. Children Living in Household # of children Age of children **Dual Career Status** birth to 5 yrs 6 yrs to 9 yrs O Not married O Navy Spouse 10 yrs to 13 yrs Military Spouse (other service) 14 , rs to 18 yrs Or Civillar Spouse employed Over 18 yrs D) Collar Socuse unembloyed

Figure 2. Sample optically scanned answer sheet.

In the next sections we would like you to tell us about the various types of services that you feel are needed by Navy members and their families, as well as about the problems you experience that are associated with Navy life. Indicate which services are most important to you, which services you have received, and how satisfied you were with the help you received.

12. A.

Control of the second of the s

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How IMPORTANT are each of

the services below for you

If you or a member of your

family contacted the Family

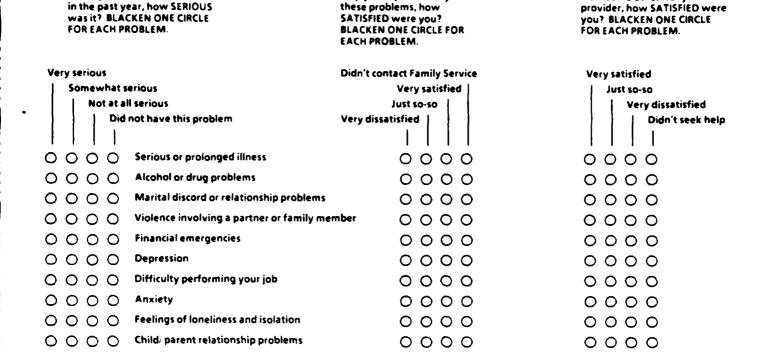
Service Center for any of these

C. If you received any of these

services from other Navy

and/or your family members? agencies, how satisfied were BLACKEN ONE CIRCLE FOR services, how SATISFIED were you? BLACKEN ONE CIRCLE **EACH SERVICE.** you? BLACKEN ONE CIRCLE FOR EACH SERVICE. FOR EACH SERVICE. **Extremely important** Very important Didn't contact Family Service Very satisfied Important Very satisfied Just so-so Of some importance Just so-so Very dissatisfied Of no importance Very dissatisfied Didn't receive 00000 Legal counseling 0000 0000 00000 Marital/family counseling 0000 0000 00000 Personal counseling 0000 0000 00000 Information and referral 0000 0000 Drug and alcohol treatment programs 00000 0000 0000 **Medical services** 00000 0000 0000 Child care 00000 0000 0000 Deployment support and information 00000 0000 0000 financial education and counseling 00000 0000 0000 00000 Children's protective services 0000 0000 Housing referral services 00000 0000 0000 Career counseling 00000 0000 0000 00000 **Employment assistance for family members** 0000 0000 Relocation information and orientation 00000 0000 0000 Religious and pastoral counseling 00000 0000 0000 00000 Youth and family recreation programs 0000 0000 Health education programs 00000 0000 0000 00000 Singles social programs 0000 0000 00000 Parenting education 0000 0000 00000 Transportation services 0000 0000 00000 Assistance with home or auto repairs 0000 0000 00000 Stress management programs 0000 0000 00000 Marriage enrichment programs 0000 0000 00000 **Overseas Duty Support** 0000 0000 00000 Ombudsman Training 0000 0000 00000 'Special Needs' referrals 0000 0000

Sample optically scanned answer sheet (Continued). Figure 2.



B. If you requested help through

help you cope with any of

these problems, how

your Family Service Center to

13. A. If you and/or any member of

your family experienced any

of the problems listed below

in the past year, how SERIOUS

STORMSSEEDING SEASONS IN SEASON IN S

C. If you requested help in coping

from some other Navy

with any of these problems

Sample optically scanned answer sheet (Continued). Figure 2.

Sample Letter to be Attached to Questionnaire Mailed to Navy Personnel

Dear Service Member:

Your Family Service Center is committed to helping you obtain the support and services you need to improve quality of life for you and your family. The purpose of this survey is to ensure that the services you need the most are accessible to you and to determine if you are satisfied with the services you have received.

You have been randomly selected from among all Navy personnel in your command, and no other person can be substituted in your place. So, although your participation in the survey is voluntary, we urge you to take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. The information you provide should reflect the opinions of both you and your family members. If you are married, you and your spouse should complete the questionnaire together. It will tell us which services are important to you, which services you now use, and something about the problems you face.

Your responses will remain confidential, and individuals will not be identified. To make your needs known, simply fill in the appropriate circles on the questionnaire and return it in the envelope provided no later than _______. Each item is important, so please make sure that you respond to each.

Family Service Centers have been established to benefit you and your family. Please take this opportunity to make your needs known: fill out your questionnaire today.

MILITARY PROVIDER QUESTIONNAIRE

At most locations, the military providers will constitute the second largest subsample. This group should include chaplains, ombudsmen, and representatives from the following agencies:

- Counseling and Assistance Center (CAAC)
- Housing Referral Office
- Branch Medical Psychiatric Unit
- Legal Counseling Office
- Family Advocacy Program
- Special services
- Fleet mental health

The above list may not cover all providers, and you can add providers as determined by your individual Centers.

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Description

This instrument is also a self-administered, mailed questionnaire. However, it can be adapted to a telephone interview format quite easily. The mailed version will make fewer demands on personnel resources without any appreciable decrease in response rates. In this case, it is not anticipated that response rate would fall below an acceptable level because the content has relevance for the intended respondents.

The Provider Questionnaire consists of a number of multiple-choice items that can easily be coded. In general, the items require only that the respondent check the appropriate option or options.

Information Provided by the Provider Questionnaire

- Description of services, including waiting time, service units per month, etc.
- Referral patterns.
- Service recipient demographics.
- Perceptions of problems experienced by service member and/or dependents.
- Services needed by service members and families.

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Military Service Providers

- 1. Draw up a list of the military offices or agencies providing social services to service members and/or their families at your base.
- 2. You will probably want to include all professionals providing services; for example, all counselors at CAAC, all chaplains, and so forth. However, initial contact should be with the agency director (or equivalent) to solicit cooperation. Explain the purpose of research, and determine the number of professionals at each agency. If you plan to conduct telephone interviews, ask for a list of names and telephone numbers.

- 3. Prepare an introductory cover letter to accompany the mailed question-naires.
- 4. Mail the required number of questionnaires to the agency director (or equivalent) for distribution to staff members, or call the names on your list to reserve an uninterrupted time for the telephone interview.
- 5. Code the collected data. Questionnaires can be preprinted with column numbers to facilitate coding. A codebook is provided in Appendix A.

You	ur Agency or Program:
	NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Program Evaluation Questionnaire for Military Providers
١.	Check the service category below which best describes your activities. (YOU MAY CHECK MORE THAN ONE.)
	referral evaluation/diagnosis counseling information education/training treatment financial/material aid crisis intervention recreational services child welfare
2.	What is the number of full-time professional workers providing services to clients at your agency or office?
3.	What is the average number of face-to-face interactions with clients handled by your office or agency each month, including group sessions?
4.	Does your case load include (CHECK ONE)
	many more service members than dependents slightly more service members than dependents about an equal number of service members and dependents slightly more dependents than service members many more dependents than service members
5.	Which of the following family-status categories best describes Navy personnel recipients of your service(s)? (CHECK ONE)
	single single parent married without children married with children

6.	What proportion of your case load comes to you through referrals? (CHECK ONE)
	all between 80% and 100% from 60% to 79% from 40% to 59% from 20% to 39% less than 20%
7.	Where do those referrals <u>usually</u> originate? (CHECK ONE)
	Family Service Centers military chain of command military agencies or providers ministers/pastors physicians/medical facilities informal sources (friends, co-workers, etc.) don't know other. PLEASE SPECIFY:
Her	re is a list of stressors commonly associated with Navy life:
	 a. transient life style, frequent moves b. deployment and family separation c. environmental deficiencies such as inadequate housing, lack of transportation, few recreational facilities, poor medical facilities, etc. d. job-related stressors such as long hours, duty schedules, competitive advancement, etc. e. financial constraints, low family income f. parent/child relationship problems g. dangerous work
8.	Which of the stressors above relates most closely to the problems which bring Navy personnel to you for services? (ENTER THE APPROPRIATE LETTER IN THE BLANK.)
9.	In your opinion, which of the stressors listed above has the most detrimental effect
	on individuals? on the Navy?

perform your mission adequately? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.) more interaction with civilian agencies improved coordination with other military providers/services increased emphasis on preventative programs additional staff location change to become more accessible location change to increase feelings of privacy greater public visibility, increased command awareness material supports for your work (supplies and materials) additional resources (staff or budget) to allow for follow-up of some cases none of the above other. PLEASE SPECIFY:	
11. What is the average length of time your clients wait for an appointment in a crisis situation? in a non-crisis situation?	

12. Please indicate what priority should be given to each of the following list of services (in the allocation of effort and resources) based on how essential you believe them to be for Navy members and dependents.

	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Legal counseling			
Marital/family counseling			·
Personal counseling			
Information and referral			
Drug and alcohol treatment programs			
Medical services			
Child care			
Deployment support and information			
Financial education and counseling			
Children's protective services			
Housing referral services			
Career counseling			
Employment assistance for family members			
Relocation information, orientation			
Religious and pastoral counseling			
Youth and family recreation programs			
Health education programs			
Singles social programs			
Parenting education			
Transportation services			
Assistance with home or auto repairs			
			
Stress management programs			
Marriage enrichment programs			
Overseas duty support			
Ombudsman training			
"Special needs" referrals			

CIVILIAN PROVIDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Most of you have compiled a relatively comprehensive list of civilian agencies for referral purposes. It should provide the basis for selecting respondents in this subsample. The list below gives some suggestions for types of providers you will wish to include, but specific selection depends upon the extent of civilian resources available at your location. Because agency names change from one location to another, you will need to depend upon your referral list and the local telephone directory for accurate agency designators. The telephone book can also be your source for selecting private practitioners.

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Here are some categories you will want to include:

- United Way
- Social service and welfare departments; county and state
- Mental health agencies; community, county and state
- AA and ALANON
- · Public health nursing services
- Women's centers
- Planned Parenthood
- Big Brothers
- Community youth centers
- State employment development office
- Head Start
- Programs associated with local colleges
- Church agencies, such as Catholic Family Services
- Council for Community Action
- · Community hot line or crisis center
- Easter Seal Rehabilitation
- Mental health professionals in private practice
- Red Cross
- Navy Relief Society
- Counselors in private practice

Description

The questionnaire to be sent to civilian providers is very similar to the military provider instrument. Again, it is designed to be a mailed survey, although it is easily adapted to a telephone interview format. Response options for many items are identical for military and civilian service providers, but wording of the item stems may differ slightly. Matched items will then be coded in the same data columns to facilitate comparisons between groups or to allow responses for the groups to be aggregated for some analyses.

Information Provided by the Civilian Provider Questionnaire

- Information about agency services, waiting time, staff size, etc.
- Referral information relative to Navy clients
- Navy client demographics
- Perceptions of salient problems of Navy clients
- Accessibility for Navy clients

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Civilian Service Providers

- 1. Draw up a list of agencies and practitioners providing social services in your vicinity.
- 2. In most instances, the agency director or deputy director should be the designated respondent.
- 3. Prepare an introductory cover letter to accompany mailed question-naires.
- 4. You will probably wish to telephone those respondents with whom you have previously established a working relationship prior to mailing the questionnaire. Explain the project and solicit cooperation.
- 5. Mail questionnaires, making sure to include the postage-paid return envelope.
- 6. Follow-up calls to those who fail to return the questionnaire within the designated time are a good idea and will increase your response rate.
 - 7. Code collected data as indicated in your Codebook (see Appendix A).

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NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Program Evaluation Questionnaire for Civilian Providers

1.	Check the category below which best describes your activities or services. (YOU MAY CHECK MORE THAN ONE.)
	referral evaluation/diagnosis counseling information education/training treatment financial/material aid crisis intervention recreational services child welfare
2.	Do you provide services as part of a public agency, a church-related agency, or a private practice?
	public agency non-profit, private agency private practice other. PLEASE SPECIFY:
3.	What is number of full-time professional workers providing services to clients at your agency or office?
4.	What is your average number of direct client service hours per month?
5.	- ,
	no) SKIP TO ITEM 11 not sure)
	yes

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6.	If you have Navy clients, does your case to	oad include:		
	many more service members than slightly more service members the about an equal number of service dependents	dependents nan depende e members a	nts and	
	slightly more dependents than se many more dependents than serv	ervice memb	ers	
7.	Do your Navy clients usually come to you t	hrough refe	rrals?	
	no not sure yes			
8.	When Navy people come to you by referral, originate most frequently?	where do t	hose re	ferrals
	Family Service Center military chain of command military agencies or service prov ministers/pastors physicians/medical facilities informal sources (friends, co-wo	/iders		
	ministers/pastors physicians/medical facilities	inkana ata Y		
	informal sources (friends, co-wo don't know other. PLEASE SPECIFY			
_				
9.	Below is a list of some stressors which are life. On the basis of your experience with how much you think each source of stress experienced by Navy members and their far	Navy client contributes	s, pleas	se indicate
				A
		Not Much	Some	Great Deal
	Transient life style, frequent moves			
	Deployment and family separations Cultural isolation			
	Job related factors such as long hours, duty schedules, etc.			
	Financial constraints, low family income Parent/child relationship problems			
	Dangerous work			

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10.	Which of the above stressors relates most closely to the problems which bring Navy people to you for services?
11.	What is the average length of time your clients wait to be seen: in a crisis situation? in a non-crisis situation?
12.	Is your office easily accessible to Navy people using public transportation?
	yes no not sure
13.	Are you interested in increasing the number of Navy-related clients seen at your agency or practice?
	no neither interested nor disinterested yes
14.	Do you accept payment through CHAMPUS?
	no yes
15.	Please indicate your standard fee structure.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE WITH THIS SURVEY.

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS

Description

For the commanding officer group, data collection changes from a paper-and-pencil approach to a face-to-face interview. Unlike many interviews, this one is highly structured to facilitate coding of core information, although you may also wish to encourage and note additional comments. Statements presented in capital letters are instructions to the interviewer and should not be read aloud.

In addition to the data from commanding officers of selected commands, equivalent data should be collected from (1) department and/or division heads within the commands and (2) master chief petty officers of the commands. Your personnel resources may be insufficient to conduct interviews with all these people. However, with few changes, the interview protocol can be modified for use as a mailed-in questionnaire. Following the commanding officer protocol there is an example of the mailed version for division officers.

Data from the command subgroups indicated above will not be collected until after the interview with the commanding officer. During the interview, it is suggested that you obtain a list of the other officers to be contacted by mail, or the questionnaires can be left with the commanding officer for distribution to others in his command. Also at that time, you will wish to leave with the commanding officer the Command Statistics Summary form which he, or someone that he designates, will complete and return by mail. This form, which is shown at the end of this section, is an essential part of the evaluation process, and its importance should be stressed when speaking with the commanding officers.

Information Provided by the Interview Protocol for Commanding Officers

- Officers' perception of and involvement with personal problems of service members and families
- Their assessment of the effects of such problems
- Relative contribution of Navy-related stressors to problems experienced by service members and families
- Perceived barriers to the use of Family Service Centers
- Importance of various social and support services

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Commanding Officers

- 1. Prepare your list of respondents.
- 2. Set up an interview schedule. Don't rush--allow yourself time between interviews for getting from one office to another and for cleaning up any notes you have taken.
- 3. Do practice the interview so you can deliver the questions in a manner that is natural for you. So long as you retain the structure of the items and response items, no harm will be done if you modify the wording of an introduction or compose your own transitional statements between items.

- 4. Prepare a 5- x 7-inch card to be handed to respondents prior to Item 2. This helps to keep the options firmly in front of the commanding officer while the next items are answered.
- 5. Leave questionnaires for other command members with the commanding officer for distribution, or prepare for mailing. Either way, don't forget to attach return envelopes to the questionnaires.
 - 6. Collect data and code as indicated in your Codebook (see Appendix A).

NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Interview Protocol for Commanding Officer

 Estimate the average number of hours you personally spend each week dealing with the problems of individuals in your command.
5 hours or less per week 6 - 10 hours per week 11 - 20 hours per week 21 - 30 hours per week more than 30 hours per week
On this card is a list of some of the psychosocial problems that may be experienced by command members and/or their dependents. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD WITH LIST PRINTED AS SHOWN HERE.)
A. alcohol/drug abuse B. family violence C. marital discord/relationship problems D. depression E. job performance difficulties
F. anxiety G. somatic difficulties H. loneliness and isolation I. parent/child relationship problems
2. Looking at the list, which three problems do you encounter most frequently?
what is the most frequent?
next? third? (IF RESPONDENT INTRODUCES A PROBLEM CATEGORY NOT ON THE LIST, WRITE IT IN HERE.)

Other:

J.	command						serious	errect on
4.	ciated wi believe e in your	ith Navy each of t command	life. Whese cor and the	Ve would ntributes eir deper	like you to the ndents.	ı to indi problems	cate how experie	monly asso- much you nced by people STRESS.)
	Α.	Transie	ent life s	style, fr	equent n	noves		
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal
	В.	Deployr	ments/fa	mily sep	arations			
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal
	С.	housing	, lack o	f transp	ies, suc ortation, facilities	few red	dequate creationa	I
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal
	D.				such as advancen		urs, dut	у
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal
	Ε.	Financia	al constr	raints (k	ow family	/ income).	
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal
	F.	Danger	ous worl	<				
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal

J.	the Family Service Center? (CHECK ONE.)
	Almost all of them) More than 75%)IF OPTIONS 1,2,3 CHECKED, Between 50% and 75%) SKIP ITEM 6. GO TO ITEM 9. Between 25% and 50% Between 10% and 25% Less than 10%
6.	Where do you usually refer command members when they have problems?
	Seldom refer; prefer to handle problems within
1	command. Refer to civilian service providers or agencies. Refer to other Navy agencies or service providers.
	7. Which Navy agencies or service providers do you refer to most often?
	8. Which civilian agencies or service providers do you refer to most often?
 9.	Are you generally satisfied with the outcome of problems referred to the Family Service Center?
	yes, almost always satisfied with the outcome frequently satisfied with the outcome I am generally neutral about the outcome frequently disappointed with the outcome no, almost always dissatisfied with the outcome

10.	What would you say are the barriers or conseeking help through the Family Service (MENTIONED.)			
	never heard of the Family Services concerned about confidentiality confused about the purpose of available services location inconvenient/transports no provisions for child care spouse objections to seeking he negative feelings as a result of a Family Service Center other	the Family ation proble	Service Ce em	
11.	I am going to read through a list of social and types of assistance. As I read each consider it very important, somewhat important well-being of command members and the RESPONSE BEFORE READING NEXT SERV	one, please ortant, or i heir familie	e indicate w not at all in	hether you portant for
			Somewhat Important	•
	Legal counseling Marital/family counseling Personal counseling Information and referral Drug and alcohol treatment programs Medical services Child care Deployment support and information Financial education and counseling Children's protective services Housing referral services Career counseling Employment assistance for family members Relocation information, orientation Religious and pastoral counseling Youth and family recreation programs Health education programs Singles social programs Parenting education Transportation services Assistance with home or auto repairs Stress management programs Marriage enrichment programs Overseas Duty Support Program			
	Ombudsman training "Special needs" referrals			

12.	In your opinion, has there been a decrease in deployment interruptionsas when individuals must return early because their presence is required at homesince the advent of Family Service Centers?	
	Yes Maybe No No opinion	
13.	What ONE additional social service do you feel would make the greatest contribution in support of Navy people in your command and their families?	
14.	Are there any further comments you would like to make about the services offered by FSCs, or their effectivenessanything at all? NOTE COMMENTS HERE:	
FO	R INTERVIEWER USE:	_
Cor	mmand is: Respondent is: Commanding Officer Executive Officer Department/Division Head Master Chief Petty Office	

NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Program Evaluation Questionnaire for Division Officers

Your command has been selected to participate in an evaluation of the Family Service Center at your home base. While randomly selected members of the command will receive mailed questionnaires, your input is especially needed to provide another perspective. We are particularly interested in your assessment of the types of problems which are most serious and most frequent among members of the command as well as the types of support services you feel are needed. Thank you for your participation in this effort.

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c	dealing with the personal or family problems of individuals in your command. (CHECK ONE RESPONSE)
	5 hours or less per week 6 - 10 hours per week 11 - 20 hours per week 21 - 30 hours per week more than 30 hours per week
expe	is a list of some of the psychosocial problems that might be rienced by command members and/or their dependents. Please refernis list when answering the next two items:
	A. alcohol/drug abuse B. family violence C. marital discord/relationship problems D. depression E. job performance difficulties F. anxiety G. somatic difficulties H. loneliness and isolation I. parent/child relationship problems
a	Which three problems from the list do you encounter most frequently among members of the command? (ENTER APPROPRIATE LETTER IN EACH OF THE BLANKS.)
	what is the most frequent? next? third?
	Any frequent problem not listed?

3.	Which of command	the problems on the list have the most serious effect on morale and effectiveness?							
4.	life are much yo experien	included u believe ced by	below. e each o people ir	Please f these n this co	indicate stressors mmand.	on the s contrib	scales produces to	with Navy covided how the problems CE OF STRESS.)	
	Α.	Transie	ent life :	style, fr	equent n	noves.			
	Does not Contribu	-	1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	
	В.	Deploy	ments/fa	mily sep	arations.				
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	
	C. Environmental deficiencies, such as inadequate housing, lauk of transportation, few recreational facilities, poor medical facilities, etc.								
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	
	D. Job-related stressors, such as long hours, duty schedules, competitive advancement.								
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	
	E. Financial constraints (low family income).								
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	
	F.	Danger	ous work	ζ.					
	Does not Contribu		1	2	3	4	5	Contributes Great Deal	

5.	About what percent of the problems brought to your attention do you refer to the Family Service Center? (CHECK ONE.)
	Almost all of them) More than 75%)(IF YOU CHECKED OPTIONS 1 Between 50% and 75%) 2, OR 3, SKIP TO ITEM 9.) Between 25% and 50% Between 10% and 25% Less than 10%
6.	If not to the Family Service Center, where do you usually refer command members when they have problems?
	Seldom refer; prefer to handle problems within
	command. (SKIP TO ITEM 9.) usually to civilian service providers or agencies. usually to some other Navy agency or service provider.
	7. To which Navy agency or service provider do you refer most often?
 	8. To which civilian agency or service provider do you refer people most often?
9.	When you do refer problems to the Family Service Center, are you generally satisfied with the outcome? (CHECK ONE.)
	yes, almost always satisfied with the outcome frequently satisfied with the outcome I am generally neutral about the outcome frequently disappointed with the outcome no, almost always dissatisfied with the outcome

10.	What would you say are the barriers or common to keep Navy members and their families of Family Service Center? (CHECK ALL THATE)	from seekin	g help thro	
	never heard of the Family Services concerned about confidentiality confused about the purpose of available services location inconvenient/transport no provisions for child care spouse objections to seeking he negative feelings as a result of a Family Service Center other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	the Family ation proble elp f previous	Service Ce em	
11.	Listed below are a number of social services of assistance. Please indicate, by for each of these, if you consider a service important, or not at all important to the vor their families.	y checking ice to be ve	the approp ery importa	riate column nt, somewhat
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
	Legal counseling			
	Marital/family counseling			
	Personal counseling			
	Information and referral			
	Drug and alcohol treatment programs			
	Medical services			
	Child care			
	Deployment support and information			
	Financial education and counseling			
	Children's protective services			
	Housing referral services			
	Career counseling			
	Employment assistance for family members			
	Relocation information, orientation			
	Religious and pastoral counseling			
	Youth and family recreation programs			
	Health education programs			
	Singles social programs			
	Parenting education			
	Transportation services			
	Assistance with home or auto repairs			
	Stress management programs Marriage enrichment programs			
	Overseas Duty Support Program			
	Ombudsman training			
	"Special needs" referrals			

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12.	In your opinion, has there been a decrease in deployment inter- ruptionsas when individuals must return early because their pre- sence is required at homesince the advent of Family Service Centers?
	Yes Maybe No No opinion
13.	What ONE additional social service do you feel would make the greatest contribution in support of Navy members of this command and their families?
14.	Please add any further comments you would care to make about the services offered by the Family Service Center or their effectiveness.
	Your command is:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

NAVY FAMILY SERVICE PROGRAM EVALUATION Command Statistics Summary

UIC:			Deployable	Yes No
Curr	rent on-board stren	gth of this C	ommand?	
	Please furnish the s es for the period fro			th of the following cate- e 1986.
Reen	nlistment rates: (co	omplete the fo	ollowing table):	
		Eligible	Not Eligible	Reenlisted
	1st Term			
;	2nd Term			
	Career			
(Courts martial			
	Summary Special General			
ļ	Unauthorized absend	es		
i	Drug abuse offenses	5		
!	Drug abuse referral	s to treatmer	nt _	
	Alcohol abuse offens	ses		
	Alcohol abuse referi	rals to treatm	nent	
,	Vehicle or equipmen	t damage in	line of duty	
	Personnel manhours or personal busin		rgencies	

- - please continue on reverse side

Nonjudicial Punishments (Charges):

Article	Number of Offenses
	

CAREER COUNSELOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Description

This questionnaire is similar to others in the package except that it is designed to take advantage of the unique perspective of career counselors. While retaining some of the same item content, it also introduces new kinds of information. Item 5 is an open-ended item which will require special coding; other items are the familiar "choose one" variety.

Information Provided by the Career Counselor Questionnaire

- Importance of family issues in reenlistment decisions
- Impact of various issues on reenlistment
- Participation of member spouse
- Referral patterns
- Relative importance of services to Navy members and families
- Evaluation of Family Service Center contribution in the provision of services

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Career Counselors

- 1. Prepare the list of career counselors.
- 2. Prepare transmittal letter.
- 3. Mail questionnaires.
- 4. Follow with telephone contact for those who don't respond within time allowed.
- 5. Code questionnaire data, referring to your Codebook (see Appendix A).

NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Program Evaluation Questionnaire for Career Counselors

	In what percentage of reenlistment decisi primary factor? HECK ONE FOR EACH GROUP.)	ons are family i	ssues the
		For Married Members	For Single Members
	More than 75% of the time From 61% to 75% From 46% to 60% From 31% to 45% From 15% to 30% Less than 15% of the time		
2.	How much impact would you say the folloreenlistment decisions?	owing family issu	ues have on
		A Great Deal Sc	Not ome Much
	Availability of services Deployment and separation Concern for family's welfare Financial considerations Frequent geographic relocation Housing quality and availability Employment opportunities for spouse Working conditions (i.e., long hour Cultural isolation and adjustments		
3.	Among your reenlistment counseling case opportunity to speak with a member's sp		
	in most cases in the majority of cases in less than half the cases in very few cases		

4.	Do you think that retention would improve if you had an opportunity for more contact with member spouses?
	yes maybe no no opinion
5.	How would you suggest that contact with members' spouses might be improved?
6.	Based on your experience, do you feel that family issues or job satisfaction have the most weight when it comes to reenlistment decisions?
	Job satisfaction outweighs family issues. Job satisfaction and family issues exert equal weight. Family issues outweigh job satisfaction. Don't have an opinion.
7.	In the course of counseling about careers and reenlisment, do you refer members (or their families) to other agencies or service providers?
<u> </u>	no, no reason to no, not often yes, occasionally yes, frequently
8.	If you check "yes" in the question above, to whom are you most likely to refer your cases?

Heren bessen becombined of Probes Process (Coloratabeses Recessor)

9.	From your perspective,	please indicate ho	w important is	each	of the
	following services to Na	ivy personnel and	their families.		

t Somewhat tant Important	
	
	
	
	
	
es has been imp	roved
rvices has grow	n since

10.

11.

12.	How would you characterize the attitudes of members and their families toward Navy life in the past few years?			
	They have become more negative. They have remained about the same. They have become more positive.			
13.	How many counseling interviews do you conduct in an average month?			

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INTERVIEW PROTOCOL FOR STATION OR BASE COMMANDING OFFICER

Description

You will want to conduct a personal interview with the commanding officer of your base, similar to those you have had with commanding officers of various operational commands stationed there. Core items are again organized in a structured format, and many items repeat questions found on other instruments in the package. Since the structured portion of the interview has been kept quite brief, you will be able to add a few items specific to your individual Center without exceeding an appropriate time requirement.

Information Provided by the Station or Base Commanding Officer Interview

- Perception of problems experienced by Navy personnel and their families at this location
- · Assessment of impact and frequency ranking of problems
- Relative contribution of Navy-related stressors to problems experienced by service members and families at this location
- · Perceived impact of Family Service Center on delivery of services
- Perceived barriers to use of Family Service Center
- Importance of various social and support services

Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Base Commanders

- 1. Make appointment for interview.
- 2. Rehearse what you will say.
- 3. Be sure you have the card that is used in Items 1 through 3.
- 4. Collect data and code as indicated (see Appendix A).

NAVY FAMILY SERVICE CENTERS Program Evaluation Protocol for Station or Base Commanding Officers

(SUGGESTED INTRODUCTION)

Your evaluation of the effectiveness of the Family Service Center in its first years of operation is needed to complete our assessment and evaluation process. As part of this effort, we have interviewed commanding officers of the various operational commands stationed here. However, you are in a unique position to talk about special needs associated with this base and its environmental aspects as opposed to the perspective of a particular command or group. I have only a few structured questions, but any comments you would like to add are welcome.

On this card is a list of some of the psychosocial problems that may be experienced by Navy personnel and/or their dependents. (HAND RESPONDENT THE CARD FOR REFERENCE DURING THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS.)

- A. Alcohol/drug abuse
- B. Family violence
- C. Marital discord/relationship problems
- D. Depression
- E. Job performance difficulties
- F. Anxiety
- G. Somatic difficulties
- H. Loneliness and isolation
- 1. Parent-child relationship problems

1.	Referring to the list, which of those problems or behaviors would you consider to be most prevalent at this location?
	most prevalent next third
2.	Have we left any problems off the list that you would like to mention? (WRITE IN ANY ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS MENTIONED BY RESPONDENT.)
3.	Which of the problems do you believe has the most serious impact on morale and performance?

4.	Now I would like to discuss some sources of stress that might be associated
	with a specific duty site. As I read through the list, please tell me if you
	consider each one to be a serious problem, somewhat of a problem, or no
	problem at all for family members and Navy personnel stationed here.
	(RATE EACH SOURCE OF STRESS.)

		Serious Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	No Problem
	Inadequate or substandard housing Difficult climatic conditions High cost of living Lack of transportation Overcrowded or poor schools Few recreational facilities Intercultural adjustments/conflicts "Dangerous Duty" Limited employment opportunities for spouse			
5.	Would you say that implementation of the facility has had considerable impact, littlutilization of support services? (CHECK	e impact,	ervice Cente or no impac	er at this ct on the
	has had considerable impact has had little impact has had no impact			
6.	What are some of the barriers or constra seeking help through the Family Service MENTIONED.)			
	never heard of the Family Se concerned about confidentialit confused about the purpose of available services location inconvenient/transpor parents with no provision for spouse objections to seeking negative feelings as a result other. PLEASE SPECIFY	y f the Fam tation pro child car help	ily Service oblem e	

7.	Do you have any suggestions for increasi Service Center?	ng the visi	bility of the	Family
	No Yes Suggestions:			
			·	
8.	Please help us rank the importance of a r treatment programs and other types of as this list, tell me if you consider each one somewhat important, or not important for and their families.	sistance. to be very	As I read to important,	hrough
		Not Important	Somewhat Important	•
	Legal counseling			
	Marital/family counseling			
	Personal counseling			
	Information and referral			
	Drug and alcohol treatment programs			
	Medical services			
	Child care			
	Deployment support and information			
	Financial education and counseling Children's protective services			
	Housing referral services			
	Career counseling			
	Employment assistance for family members			
	Relocation information, orientation			
	Religious and pastoral counseling			
	Youth and family recreation programs			
	Health education programs			
	Singles social programs			
	Parenting education			
	Transportation services			
	Assistance with home or auto repairs			
	Stress management programs			
	Marriage enrichment programs Overseas Duty Support Program			
	Overseas Duty Support Program Ombudsman training			
	"Special needs" referrals			
	Special fields felefials			

9.	In general, would you like to see Navy people make more use of civilian and community support services?
	no no opinion yes
10.	What ONE additional social service do you feel would make the greatest contribution in support of Navy people and their families at this base?

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IMPLEMENTING THE EVALUATION PLAN

DIRECTOR'S CHECKLIST

This section presents the sequential steps required to carry out the evaluation so that tasks can be assigned to appropriate professional or clerical staff and/or volunteers. In actual practice, there will be some time overlap among the steps. This works to your advantage, because several tasks can be in progress at the same time at various levels of responsibility.

- 1. Select the commands for participation:
 - List all commands based within your catchment area.
 - · Classify commands by function, size, etc.
 - Select any that are unique, then add at least one command from each group of commands that are similar, a command that is typical of its category.
- 2. Contact commanding officers of selected commands:
 - Discuss the purpose and extent of the evaluation project; solicit cooperation and permission to contact command members.
 - Request access to the command roster and member addresses.
 - Set up an appointment for the commanding officer interview.
- 3. Draw the sample:
 - Draw the random sample from the combined rosters of participating commands (see "Recommended Steps for Collecting Data from Navy Populations," in Service Member Questionnaire section).
 - Compile a list of military and civilian providers and their addresses.

- Compile the list of division officers, master chief petty officers (MCPOs), and career counselors from participating commands.
- 4. Compose cover letters to accompany mail questionnaires for the following subgroups:
 - Navy service members
 - Military providers
 - · Division officers
 - MCPOs
 - Career counselors
 - Civilian providers
- 5. Assemble and prepare materials:
 - Obtain sufficient op-scan questionnaires for your sample.
 - Copy or have other instruments and cover letters printed.
 - Address mailing labels or envelopes.
 - Print self-addressed return envelopes.

- 6. Collect data:
 - Send out mail questionnaires.
 - Conduct interviews.
- 7. Arrange to have data coded:

This process involves translation of responses into a numeric "code." Appropriate values for each response have been set forth in the codebooks contained in Appendix A. This task can be done by clerical staff or volunteers after a brief training session.

8. Input data.

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9. Analyze data.

Steps 8 and 9 are discussed in detail in the following section, Notes for the Computer Analyst.

NOTES FOR THE COMPUTER ANALYST

This section is presented for the many readers who are computer-smart but relatively inexperienced in survey research. The experienced statistical analyst, with an understanding of how the analysis tasks should be approached, will find this section is redundant.

Statistical Software

Analysis of the data collected for the evaluation will require a statistical software package, that is, a computer program to perform conventional statistical procedures on your data. Many of these not only perform the requested procedures but also guide the inexperienced user through the steps involved in running the program.

Possibly the best known statistical software, in common use at many universities and research laboratories, is the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). An advantage of this software is that it is supported by comprehensive documentation, which includes two Statistical Guides in addition to the User Manual. A version of SPSS is also available for the personal computer user. However, SPSS is by no means the only choice you have. In Appendix B you will find a list of some of the other packages you might choose, along with the name and address of the publisher. The customer representative for your computer hardware should be able to offer advice and recommendations to assist you in this decision.

Coding and Data Input

The time-consuming step of coding questionnaire responses into numeric values has been minimized by using an optically scanned format for surveying the largest subpopulation involved in the evaluation (service members). The completed forms will be mailed directly to NMPC-66 in Washington, DC (or to the contractor), which will in turn provide FSCs with processed data.

994年 そうてきこう 4 書きををををかれていたのできなのです。ないのできないのです。あっていたのは関係できない。20世代のクラスののは、19世代のののののできるのでは、1900年のののののできる。

To further simplify the coding process, codebooks are included as Appendix A to this manual. Scrupulous adherence to established codes will allow data from all FSCs to be aggregated at the program level. Further, column fields are designated so that subgroups can be combined in the analysis for selected items. For these reasons, it is important that common coding strategies be used throughout the FSC community. This strategy is facilitated by the use of structured response formats—that is, the respondent must choose from a limited number of structured responses rather than answer in his or her own words. For the few items where additional comments are appropriate, it is suggested that comments be compiled and analyzed separately from the coded data.

Because responses of the largest subgroup are input via an optical scanner, it becomes feasible to enter data from smaller subgroups from the computer terminal. Experienced key-entry personnel often work directly from the coded questionnaires. However, many less experienced personnel find it easier to

enter the numeric codes on a keypunch worksheet first, and then work at the terminal. An alternative is to engage one of the many key-entry services to prepare a data tape or disk to be read by your computer.

Analysis Strategies

The analysis of survey data should be guided by the twin goals of description and explanation. There are both simple and elaborate techniques for achieving each of these goals. For purposes of this evaluation and needs assessment plan, it is recommended that individual FSCs concerned with local data restrict their efforts to the simple techniques. More complex analyses can then be conducted at the program level with the aid of a statistical consultant. A great deal of useful information can be gained from the simple techniques to be discussed here.

The data obtained from the combined questionnaires can be used to address a number of different questions, including all those shown in Table 5. NMPC-66 will have specific questions they wish to answer and will perform their own analysis for the aggregated data. At the local level, there is room for some individuality in analysis procedures. It is a good idea to begin your analysis by formulating research questions. Be as specific as you can in stating the questions. Write them down and use them as a guide in determining how individual variables will be analyzed. The questions that have been listed here are to get you started, and many more are sure to occur to you as you become more familiar with the data.

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Plan to begin your analysis by measuring what was said, that is, by getting a count of response options to individual items. This is done by examining one item or variable at a time with "frequency distributions" produced by the statistical software. A frequency distribution is simply a table indicating how frequently each option was chosen. Results are presented both as raw numbers and as percentages. Figures 3 and 4 are the annotated output from typical frequency distribution procedures using the SPSS software. These examples are based on items from the 1985 Navy Support Services Survey (Soriano, Sander, & Glaser, 1986). In the first, respondents answered the question "How important is it for you and your dependents to have available a Navy service center that offers information and referral, counseling, and educational classes?" The second example presents results from the question "Do you intend to make the Navy your career?"

Using the same examples, let us consider how you might explore the associations between variables or characteristics. No doubt you will want to know more than what was said, you will also want to know who said it. For example, you might wish to know the marital status of the individuals who answered "very important" to the question in Figures 3 and 4. If single Navy members answer the question one way and married members answer it another, you learn something quite different than if the responses are evenly distributed among all marital-status groups. Most often, the purpose of subgroup descriptions is comparative. Thus, such two-variable tables show the frequency of one variable by the categories of another. In the above example, one might assume that the importance of a Center would vary for different family-status groups.

Table 5. Some Examples of Research Questions to be Addressed with Evaluation Data

How important are each of the services listed, in the opinion of the Navy members in your sample?

Which is the most important? Which is the least important?

In the opinion of commanding officers and division officers, which services are the most important and which are least important?

How do providers--both military and civilian--rate the importance of various services?

Are civilian and military providers in agreement about importance of services?

Which services are most important to Navy families?

Which services are most important to Navy members who are single?

Are the services judged to be most important by Navy members also the services that are used most frequently?

Which services are used most frequently

by Navy families? by Navy single members?

Are there differences in utilization of services by commands?

What do Navy members consider to be the most serious problems or stresses?

Do commanding officers and providers agree with the Navy members about the most serious problems or stresses?

Do civilian and military providers agree on the matter of which problems are most serious?

Are the services used most frequently those intended to address the problems judged to be most serious?

In general, how satisfied are users with the services they have received?

Which services have the highest satisfied user scores? Which have the lowest?

Is there a difference in satisfaction by family status?

What type of services are furnished most frequently by civilian providers?

What referral patterns bring Navy clients to civilian agencies?

Do civilian providers see more Navy personnel or more Navy family members?

How much time must command officers devote to dealing with personal problems of command members?

Do commands whose members make more frequent use of support services appear to have fewer problems as reflected by statistical indicators?

Which problems have the most serious impact on job performance, in the opinion of commanding officers?

What problems do career counselors see as having the greatest impact on reenlistment decisions?

YYD a IMPORTANCE OF NSC AVAILABLE b

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREUL	IENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY IMPORTANT	1	c a	874 d	19.8 e	20.2 f	20.2
SWHAT IMPORTANT	2	4	087	28.1	28.7	48.9
NOT SURE	3	2	2709	18-6	19.0	68.0
SWHAT UNIMPORTANT	4	1	884	13.0	13.2	81.2
VERY UNIMPORTANT	5	2	676	18.4	18.8	100.0
INVALID RESPONSE	•		4	-0	MISSING	
NO RESPONSE GIVEN	9		293	2.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	14	527	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES 14230 g	MISSING (CASES	297			

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- a = abbreviated "name" of the variable
- b = abbreviated label for the variable
- c = the numeric code assigned to the "very important" response
- d = the actual number of respondents who selected the "very important"
 response
- e = the percent of total respondents, including those who did not answer this question, who selected the "very important" response
- f = the percent of respondents who answered the question who selected the "very important" response
- g = the total number of respondents who answered the question with a valid response

Figure 3. Typical computer output for a frequency distribution.

CARR & CAREEP INTENTION b

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
DEFINITELY YES PROBABLY YES NOT SURE DEFINITELY NOT PROBABLY NOT. NO RESPONSE GIVEN	1 ^C 2 3 5 4 9	6711 d 2807 2562 1210 1166 53	46.2 e 19.3 17.6 8.3 8.0	46.4 f 19.4 17.7 8.4 8.1 MISSING	46.4 65.8 83.6 91.9 100.0
INVALID RESPONSE	э	13	.1	MISSING	
	TOTAL	14527	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14456 9 MISSING CASES 71

- a = abbreviated "name" of the variable
- b = abbreviated label for the variable
- c = numeric code assigned to the "definitely yes" response
- d = the actual number of respondents who selected the "definitely yes" responses
- e = the percent of total respondents, including those who did not answer this question, who selected the "definitely yes" response
- f = the percent of respondents who answer the question who selected the "definitely yes" response
- g = the total number of respondents who answered this question with a valid response

Figure 4. Example of a one-way frequency table.

Tables of this type, with two or more variables, are sometimes called "crosstabulations." Figure 5 shows the computer output from a crosstabulation procedure using the two variables from Figures 3 and 4.

YYU 1MPOK	TANCE OF		A B U L A		CAREER I	NTERTIO
COL PCT TOT PCT		YES	NOT SURE	NUT	LY NOT	ROM TOTAL
VERY IMPURTANT	I 1238 C I 43.3 d I 18.8 f I 8.7 f	21.1		7.6 1 18.9	202 1 7.1 1 17.0 1 1.4 1	2857 20.2g
2 SWHAT IMPORTANT	1 1794 1 44.1 1 27.2 1 12.7	21.6	31.2	8.1 20.7	277 1 6.8 1 23.4 1 2.0 1	4067 28.7
NOT SURE	1 1141 1 1 42.3 1 17.3 1 1 8.1 1	20.6	544 20.2 21.8 3.8	20.5		2648 19.1
SWHAT UNIMPORTAN	1 931 1 1 49.6 1 14.1 1 6.6	18.2	14.1	184 1 9.8 1 16.1 1 1.3	157 8.4 13.2 1.1	1873 13.3
5 VERY UNIMPORTANT	1 1485 1 55.8 1 22.5 1 10.5	13.5	1 11.7		326 I I 12.3 I I 27.5 I I 2.3 I	
COLUMN TOTAL	6589 h	2747 19.4	2497 17.6	1143 8.1	1185	14161 100.0

- a = table legend (explanation of figures in each cell)
- b = numeric value assigned to the "very important" response
- c = total number in the sample who both intend a Navy career and think a Center is "very important"
- d = percent of all those who said a Center is "very important" who also intend a Navy career
- e = percent of all those who intend a Navy career who also said a Center is "very important"
- f = total percent of the sample who said a Center is "very important"
- g = total percent of the sample who definitely intend a Navy career

Figure 5. Annotated output from a crosstabulation procedure.

A final example (Figure 6) compares men and women in terms of career intentions. In much the same manner, you may wish to look at how commanding officers versus MCPOs or military versus civilian providers perceive the various sources of stress associated with Navy life.

		-	CKG	SSTA	BUL	ATIUN	C. F		
L.	Λ ~ 1;		CAKLE'S	INTENTI	UN BY	SEA	SEX UT	SEFVICE	MEMBER

COUNT RUM PCT CUL PCT TOT PCT CARS	SEX I IMALES I I +	FEMALES 11 2	MUR JATUT L L CEOO J
DEFINITELY YES 2- PROBABLY YES	I 09.3 I 47.7 I 41.4 +	I 10.7 I 3d.0 I 5.0	I 46.4 I I + I 2791 I 19.4
NOT SURE	I 18.8 I 16.4 +	1 25.1 1 3.0 1 331	I 19.4 I I I 2551 I 17.7
4 PROBABLY NOT	I 17.4 I 15.1 +	1 2.6 1 170 1 15.1	I I • I 1153 I 0.1
5 DEFINITELY NOT	1 6.9 1 1029 1 85.3 1 8.2	I 1.2 1 177 I 14.7	I + ' I 1236 I 3.4
COLUMN TATAL	12505	1886	I + 14391 100.0
NUMBER OF MISSING O	DOSEKVAI	IONS =	135

Figure 6. Annotated exchange of the output from a crosstabulation procedure.

APPENDIX A

Codebooks for Data Collection Instruments

A. Codebook: Military Provider Questionnaire

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<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
Identification	1 : 01 - 04	Assign a four digit identification code. First digit should identify class of respondent: i.e., military service provider. Next three digits are for within-class designator.
1.	1 : 05 - 14	Code each option: 0 = not checked 1 = checked
		9 = no response on entire item
2.	1 : 16 - 18	Code number as given; right justify.
		999 = missing, no response
3.	1 : 19 - 21	Code number as given; right justify.
		999 = missing, no response
4.	1 : 23	<pre>1 = many more service members 2 = slightly more service members 3 = about an equal number 4 = slightly more dependents 5 = many more dependents 9 = missing, no response</pre>
_	1 04	
5.	1 : 24	<pre>1 = single 2 = single parent 3 = married without children 4 = married with children</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
6.	1 : 26	1 = all 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = 60 - 79% 4 = 40 - 59% 5 = 20 - 39% 6 = less than 20%
		9 = missing, no response

Codebook: Military Provider Ouestionnaire (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
7.	1 : 27	<pre>1 = Family Service Center 2 = military chain of command 3 = military agencies/providers 4 = ministers/pastors 5 = physicians/medical facilities 6 = informal sources 7 = don't know 8 = other</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
8.	1 : 28	1 = a 2 = b 3 = c 4 = d 5 = e 6 = f 7 = g
		9 = missing, no response
9.	1 : 29 1 : 30	1 = a 2 = b 3 = c 4 = d 5 = e 6 = f 7 = g
		9 = missing, no response
10.	1 : 39 - 49	Code each option 0 = no check 1 = check
		9 = missing, no response
	1 : 50	Code responses to specify "other"
11.	1 : 51 - 53	Code number of hours. Right justify. 999 = missing, no response.
	1 : 54 - 55	Code number of days. Right justify. 99 = missing, no response.

Codebook: Military Provider Ouestionnaire (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
12.	1 : 64 - 80 2 : 01 - 06	Code each service. 1 = low priority 2 = medium priority 3 = high priority
		9 = missing, no response

B. Codebook: Civilian Provider Ouestionnaire

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
Identification	1 : 01 - 04	Assign a four digit identification code. First digit should identify class of respondent; i.e., civilian service provider. Next three digits are for within-class designator.
1.	1 : 05 - 14	Code each option:
		<pre>0 = no check 1 = checked</pre>
		9 = no response on entire item
2.	1 : 15	<pre>1 = public agency 2 = private non-profit agency 3 = private practice 4 = other</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
3.	1 : 16 - 18	Code number given; right justify.
		999 = missing, no response
4.	1 : 19 - 21	Code number given; right justify.
		999 = missing, no response
5.	1 : 22	<pre>1 = no 2 = not sure 3 = yes</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
6.	1 : 23	<pre>1 = many more service members 2 = slightly more service members 3 = about equal 4 = slightly more dependents 5 = many more dependents 9 = missing, no response</pre>

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Codebook: Civilian Provider Ouestionnaire (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
7.	1 : 25	<pre>1 = no 2 = not sure 3 = yes</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
8.	1 : 27	<pre>1 = Family Service Center 2 = military chain of command 3 = military agencies or service</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
9.	1 : 31 - 37	Code each option: 1 = not much 2 = some 3 = a great deal 9 = missing, no response
		•
10.	1 : 38	1 = a 2 = b 3 = c 4 = d 5 = e 6 = f 7 = g
		9 = missing, no response
11.	1 : 51 - 53	Code number of hours, right justify 999 = missing, no response
	1 : 54 - 55	Code number of hours, right justify 999 = missing, no response

Codebook: Civilian Provider Ouestionnaire (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
12.	1 : 56	1 = yes 2 = no 3 = not sure
		9 = missing, no response
13.	1 : 57	<pre>1 = no 2 = neither interested nor</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
14.	1 : 58	1 = no 2 = yes
		9 = missing, no response
15.	1 : 59 - 63	Code number as given; right justify
		99999 = missing, no response

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C. Codebook: Protocol for Commanding Officers, ect.

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
Command I.D.	1 : 01 - 04	List commands and assign coding number; right justify
Officer I.D.	1 : 05	<pre>1 = commanding officer 2 = executive officer 3 = department/division head 4 = MCPO 5 = other</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
1.	1 : 07	<pre>1 = 5 hours or less 2 = 6 - 10 hours 3 = 11 - 20 hours 4 = 21 - 30 hours 5 = more than 30 hours</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
2.	(a) 1: 10 - 11 (b) 1: 12 - 13 (c) 1: 14 - 15	01 = A 02 = B 03 = C 04 = D 05 = E 06 = F 07 = G 08 = H 09 = I
		99 = missing, no response
	(d) 1 : 16 - 17	List "other" responses, assign two-digit code.
3.	1 : 18 - 19	01 = A 02 = B 03 = C 04 = D 05 = E 06 = F 07 = G 08 = H 11 = I
		99 = missing, no response

Codebook: Protocol for Commanding Officers, ect. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
4. (A through F)	1 : 20 - 25	<pre>1 = does not contribute 2 3 4</pre>
		5 = contributes great deal
5.	1:34	<pre>1 = almost all 2 = more than 75% 3 = between 50 and 75% 4 = between 25 and 50% 5 = between 10 and 25% 6 = less than 10%</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
6.	1 : 36	<pre>1 = seldom refer 2 = refer to Navy 3 = refer to civilian 8 = not applicable - skipped</pre>
		9 = missing, no repsonse
7.	1 : 44 - 45	List all responses. Group if appropriate. Assign code numbers to each provider mentioned.
		88 = not applicable - skipped 99 = missing, no response
8.	1 : 46 - 47	List all responses. Group if appropriate. Assign code numbers to each provider mentioned.
		88 = not applicable - skipped 99 = missing, no response
9.	1 : 48	<pre>1 = yes, almost always satisfied 2 = frequently satisfied 3 = generally neutral 4 = frequently dissappointed 5 = no, almost always dissatisfied</pre>
		9 = missing, no response

Codebook: Protocol for Commanding Officers, ect. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
10.	1 : 49 - 56	Code each option:
•		<pre>0 = not checked 1 = checked</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
11.	1 : 57 - 59	Code each service:
		<pre>1 = not important 2 = somewhat important 3 = very important</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
	1 : 60	0
	1 : 61 - 79	Code each service:
		<pre>1 = not important 2 = somewhat important 3 = very important</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
12.	1 : 80	<pre>1 = yes 2 = maybe 3 = no 8 = no opinion</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
13.	2 : 01 - 02	List respondents and assign two-digit code numbers.
•		88 = don't know 99 = missing, no response
UIC Number	2 : 03 - 07	Code number as given
		99999 = missing, no response

D. <u>Codebook: Command Career Counselor Ouestionnaire.</u> (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
Command I.D.	1 : 01 - 04	List participating commands; assign codes.
1.a	1 : 05	<pre>1 = more than 75% 2 = 61 - 75% 3 = 46 - 60% 4 = 31 - 45% 5 = 15 - 30% 6 = less than 15% 9 = missing, no response</pre>
1.b	1 : 06	1 = more than 75% 2 = 61 - 75% 3 = 46 - 60% 4 = 31 - 45% 5 = 15 - 30% 6 = less than 15%
		9 = missing, no response
2.	1 : 07 - 15	Code each issue: 3 = a great deal 2 = some 1 = not much 9 = missing, no response
3.	1 : 16	<pre>1 = most cases 2 = majority of cases 3 = less than half the cases 4 = very few cases</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
4.	1 : 17	<pre>1 = yes 2 = maybe 3 = no 8 = no opinion</pre>
		9 = missing, no response

Codebook: Command Career Counselor Questionnaire. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
5.	1 : 18 - 23	List suggestions; assign a two-digit code. Enter up to three suggestions.
6.	1 : 24	<pre>1 = job satisfaction outweighs 2 = job satisfaction and family</pre>
7.	1 : 25	<pre>1 = no, no reason 2 = no, not often 3 = yes, occasionally 4 = yes, frequently 9 = missing, no response</pre>
8.	1 : 26 - 27	List referrals mentioned by career counselors; assign two-digit codes. 88 = not applicable (answered 1 or 2 on Item 7) 99 = missing, no response
9.	1 : 57 - 79	Code each service: 1 = not important 2 = somewhat important 3 = very important 9 = missing, no response
10.	1 : 51	<pre>3 = yes 2 = not sure 1 = no 9 = missing, no response</pre>

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Codebook: Command Career Counselor Ouestionnaire. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
11.	1 : 52	3 = yes 2 = not sure 1 = no
		9 = missing, no response
12.	1 : 53	<pre>1 = more negative 2 = remained the same 3 = more positive</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
13.	1 : 54 - 56	Code number response. Right justify.

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E. Codebook: Base Commander Protocol Questionaire.

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
1.	(a) 1: 10 - 11 (b) 1: 12 - 13 (c) 1: 14 - 15	01 = A 02 = B 03 = C 04 = D 05 = E 06 = F 07 = G 08 = H 11 = I
		99 = missing, no response
2.	1 : 16 - 17	List additional problems mentioned. Assign two-digit code.
		<pre>88 = don't know 99 = missing, no response</pre>
3.	1:18-19	01 = A 02 = B 03 = C 04 = D 05 = E 06 = F 07 = G 08 = H 11 = I
		99 = missing, no response
4.	1 : 25 - 33	Code each stress source: 1 = serious problem 2 = somewhat of a problem 3 = no problem
•		9 = missing, no response
5.	1 : 35	<pre>1 = considerable impact 2 = little impact 3 = no impact</pre>
		9 = missing, no response

Codebook: Base Commander Protocol Questionaire. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	<u>Values</u>
6.	1 : 37 - 43	Code each option:
		<pre>0 = not checked 1 = checked</pre>
		<pre>9 = no response, entire item</pre>
	I FOR ITEM 7. A I SEQUENTIAL POSI I INTEGRATE THIS	T COLUMN LOCATIONS I RE NOT IN THE I TION, IN ORDER TO I CODING WITH THAT I FFICERS. I
7.	(a) 1 : 04	1 = no 2 = yes
		9 = missing, no response
	(b) 1 : 06 - 07	list any suggestions. Assign two-digit code number.
		00 = no suggestions
		99 = if (a) equals 9
8.	1 : 57 - 79	Code each service:
		<pre>1 = not important 2 = somewhat important 3 = very important</pre>
		9 = missing, no response
9.	1 : 80	<pre>1 = no 2 = no opinion 3 = yes</pre>
		9 = missing, no response

Codebook: Base Commander Protocol Questionaire. (continued)

<u>Item</u>	Record : Column(s)	Values
10.	2 : 01 - 02	List responses and assign two-digit code numbers.
-		88 = don't know 99 = missing, no response

APPENDIX B

Statistical Software Packages for Personal Computers

STATISTICAL SOFTWARE PACKAGES FOR PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Package Name	Supplier
CRISP	Crunch Software 1541 Ninth Avenue San Francisco, California 94122
EPISTAT	Tracy L. Gustafson, M.D. 1705 Gattis Road Round Rock, Texas 78994
PC Statistician	Human Systems Dynamics 9010 Reseda Boulevard Suite 222/Dept. APA Northridge, California 91324
SPSS PC	SPSS, Inc. 444 N. Michigan Avenue Suite 3000 Chicago, Illinois 60611
STATPRO	Wadsworth Professional Software Statler Office Bldg. 20 Park Plaza Boston, Massachusetts 02116
SYSTAT	SPSS, Inc. 444 N. Michigan Avenue Suite 30000 Chicago, Illinois 60611

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